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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
FOR 1860.
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China
or Japan, is now in the

RIGHT TIME OF YEAR
in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE.

It has been compiled from the Most AUTHENTIC
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a
Dictionary and as a Work of Reference on Com-
motional Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to
render the Work still more valuable for re-
ference. The descriptions of each Port have
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The Work is embellished with the following
Plan and Maps—Chromo-lithograph Plans of
VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FO-
REIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI;
a Chromo-lithograph Plan of the CODE OF
SIGNALS is at VICTORIA PEAK; and
Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-
KONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China,
Japan, and the Philippines", is published in
Two Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists
of Residents, for Descriptions and Directories,
Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals at \$3.

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name and address with communications addressed to the
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Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until demanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 28TH, 1860.

The lectures delivered by Mr. GRANVILLE
SHARP in Adelaide on the Chinese appear to
have excited a good deal of interest not only in
South Australia, but in the other Colonies also.

Mr. SHARP's very able and exhaustive
defence of the Chinese to the charges brought
against them leaves little to be said on that
side of the question. His conclusions are, how-
ever, open to one objection; he has
painted the Chinese in too bright colours,
and endowed him with virtues which he
does not always possess. In the main we
agree with Mr. SHARP, but there are some
points he has glossed over, which deserve
more attention. One of the strongest charges
against the Chinese in both Australia and
America is that they do not assimilate with
the rest of the population, and another that
they do not bring their female relatives with
them. With regard to the first charge we are
bound to admit its correctness as a fact. They
do not mix with us nor are they absorbed by
the natives of land to which they go. They
retain their own peculiar manners, customs,
and superstitions. They cling to their national
costume and even to the badge of subjection
to the Manchus. They do not take the faintest
interest in the laws, religion, institutions,
or politics of any country, which they visit.
They are content to know nothing of all these
so long as they are allowed to labour in peace
and security. But in tropical countries especially
this disconnection of the Chinese to adopt
the ways of the people and to concern them
selves with the system of administration is
likely to be a positive advantage, while in
all cases it is desirable, because the Chinese
vote, if given, could not, from their ignorance,
be rightly used. Their children, if brought
up in a certain colony, might of course grow
up with a knowledge of its institutions, and
take a part in political matters, but that is not
very probable. The complaint that the Chi-

nes immigrants are filthards is a more sub-
stantial grievance, and Mr. SHARP's reply to
that will not bear too close scrutiny. He says:

—The Chinese in Australia, who were with-
out their wives, were rather to be pitied than
otherwise, as this state was not of their own
making, as they were prevented from bring-
ing them on account of the extreme iniquity
of the Chinese women, and partly by the
paramount authority of the mother. Hong-
kong was only eighty miles from Canton, and
but half a mile from the mainland of China;
yet very few of the Chinese in Hongkong had
their wives with them there. They were only
beginning to bring them after waiting
forty years to see whether we were guided
to such a mark of confidence. The difficulty
of bringing out Chinese wives was also much
referred by the action of the Government.

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EXTRACTS.

LOSSES.

Upon the water so hard,
There was no pillar to hand,
Telling the hours that their lives had known,
While steering used away.
From breezy cliff bay,
And the steaming tides went out with many a roar.

One spoke with quivering lip
Of a fair frigateship,
With all his household to the deep goes down.
But one had willow woe,
For a fair face, long ago,
Left in the dark depths of a great tomb.

There were some who mourned this youth
With a soul loving truth,
For its brave hopes and memories over gear;

And more upon the west.

Turned an eye that would not rest,
For off hills whereon its joys had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,
Some of proud hours told;

Some of friends that were their last no more,

And one of a green grave.

Beaute a foreign wife,
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done,
They spoke among them one—

A stranger, seeming all sorrow free—

"Sad losses have we,

But 'twas his yet.

For a bearing heart had gone from us."

"Aho!" those pilgrims said,
"For the living and the dead,
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sorrows,
For the wrecks of land and sea!

But, however I came to the—

Thine' stranger, is life's last and heaviest load."

FRANCES BROWNE, in London Advertiser.

YOUNG NELSONS.

Under this suggestive title, a writer in the *World* says:—To leave school before the fifteen years is completed, in order to draw up a limited number of elementary subjects required to be known by candidates of the first examination, to pass "two years" in a hulk without masters, which instruction is imparted to seafarers according to a curriculum of studies which was, I thought, lamentably deficient in any high school of the day; and they spend four or five years on board ship in various parts of the world; under the presence of long officers, but really as schoolboys undergoing a course of narrow mathematical study, constitute a system of training which is highly likely to turn out men capable of dealing properly with the perplexed problems which are invariably before them to whom the increasingly difficult naval defence of the Empire will intrust. Yet this is exactly the life which a youngster who now joins the navy will have to lead. The parents of such an one will hardly contemplate with comfort the prospect of his being, after such a training, brought face to face with the innumerable difficulties of a seafaring life, with it was the pride of an older generation of officers to have triumphed over. The truth is, it is impossible to ignore the claims of science to form part of a midshipman's education at the present day. But instruction it should not be imparted to him at the expense of seamanship and officer-like knowledge of duty. The whole system of entering, raising, and advancing naval officers requires revision and radical alteration. Children cannot be converted on the instant into men of high scientific attainments, still less can they be made both that and sailors too. A longer preparatory education in ordinary schools is indispensable; and when at sea, uninterrupted opportunities for acquiring a practical knowledge of seamanship and naval duties are equally so. We may make many excellent seamen out of a body of lads, few whom can ever become men of science; and, as a matter of fact, we require more of the former than of the latter. We should, therefore, encourage every attempt to extend the opinion that the smattering of scientific knowledge which leads to success in schoolroom examinations is in any way superior to real seamanship capacity. The restoration of the existing state of things really concerns the country in general more than it does the service, and it will be well if those outside the latter will interest themselves in seeing that the proper reforms are made.

AMERICAN CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.

C. Edward Young of Hartford, Connecticut, has given in "The Statesman" a summary of the options which several distinguished European hygienists have expressed respecting the influence of our climate upon the temperament and civilization of the American people. Dr. Edward Reish, in his "Studies über die Volks," speaks of the great difference existing between the English and Americans, although they are of the same race, and attributes it to the contrast of the climates. The Goorkhas, cured by this lesson of their climate, and the Americans, "in much too dry for the Anglo-Saxon," in point of heat, too, excessive; now this results the exaggerated nervous activity, the excesses of the national character and the mad chase after the material things of the world.

Dr. Max von Pettenkofer has concluded, from the investigations he has made into the comparative loss of heat experienced by a person breathing dry air and one breathing damp air, that with the dry air more heat is lost, and more created, and in consequence, the circulation is quicker and more intense, life is more energetic and there is opportunity for the excessive accumulation of fat or flesh, or for the development of a plethorically nervous temperament. Hence, in our dry climate is laid the foundation of the nervousness which characterizes our people. Dr. Prosper de Pietro Santi, in his "Essai de Climatologie," makes essentially the same deduction. Dr. B. B. Bishop, author of "Mind and Matter," has remarked, in a series of articles in the "Gartenlub," that the Americans are tending toward the Indian type, and that he has observed the resemblance actually in the face and form; but also in the gestures and movements. A. M. Mihay, in his work on "Climatology," says that the evaporation is nearly twice as great at New York as at Whitehaven, England; hence the Americans and English live under very different conditions and exhibit great variegatedness of temperament. Mr. Carl Reichen, editor of "Die Gesundheit," compares the air of America and its effects to those of heights, where the lightness and dryness favor extraordinarily the evaporation of exhalation from the body, and notices in the Americans not only the characteristic physical features induced by such air, but also "mental peculiarities, traces of which may be seen with in (Europeans) by a careful observer during a dry northeast wind." Mr. Young gives us the result of his own observations, "that the dry air, with us produces nervous, energetic, large joint skeletons, which have little or nothing in common with stout, fresh, rosy, phlegmatic inhabitants of the mother-country. Not only is the physical resemblance lost in the second generation, but, the mental also; and ideas especially American, the produce of the climate, the soil, and the habits caused by these two factors." With the English the muscular system predominates; with the Americans, the nervous. American women possess beauty of face, almost never seen out by the drying, irritating effects of the climate of American life. English women have beauty of form and face, and keep both to an advanced age.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

THE GOORKHAS.

Pre-eminent among the warlike races of Hindostan, and also foremost in courage and fidelity of the entire soldiers of the English Government, the Goorkhas have only attained their position in modern times. Unlike the Rajput, the Jat, the Afghan, and other of the martial peoples of India, the Goorkhas obtained a recognized place in history little more than a century ago. They have been won, and the British conquest was becoming consolidated in the Valley of the Ganges when the Goorkhas first began to bestir themselves in their mountain home. From that time their progress has been rapid. They soon overthrew all their rivals in Nepal, the instant they realized the fact that they were born soldiers and capable to govern dependent races. Their further history, even though retarded, has brilliant by the over shadowing progress of our own Empire, and the events which led to many of the races enlisted in our service call for some notices at a time when the subject of the Native army and its constituent elements is coming on for active discussion.

The present inhabitants of Nepal are the descendants of successive tides of invaders from beyond the Himalayan range, and of all tribes from the plains of Rajputana, and of Oude. When the Mahomedan invasions of India began in the 11th century of our era, many Hindoo princes fled beyond the Tegu to find a safe place of shelter in the valleys and recesses of the country round the sources of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra. It is from the alliance of these partly-blended Hindus with the women of the Gurung, Magar, and other Mongol tribes that the warlike race of Nepal, the celebrated Khas or Goorkhas, is supposed to spring. But had it not, it may, however, there is no doubt that they had been settled at the town of Kathmandu for some centuries before the year 1789, when the crisis of their history arrived. Their chief was no terms of friendship with, and nominally subordinate to, the kings of Nepal. The 4th Goorkha was raised at a later period, and the 5th, or Huzur Battalion, forms part of the Punjab Field Force. Whether there has been fighting on the Indian frontier during the last 30 years these British troops have rendered in the most valuable service. Quite recently the whole of the Goorkha force was employed in Afghanistan, and no fewer than three of their regiments were included in General Roberts' army. The steadiness of one regiment in the face of the infatuated Ghazis contributed to the success of the day at Abrod Kiel, and another regiment shared with the Gorkha Highlanders the honour of leading the supreme attack on the fort which was taken up by Ayub Khan at Bala Wall. Their record of service under our flag is the narrative of untarnished fidelity and undivided honour. Reversing the saying of the French Marshal with reference to the English infantry, we may say that it is unfortunate for the Anglo-Indian army there are no more Goorkhas in its ranks.—*Times*.

paper on the subject in which he dwelt strongly on the advantages that would accrue to our Government from inviting recruits from Nepal. "The Goorkhas see," he said, "in foreign service nothing but the prospect of glory and spoil." On the other hand, their individual courage was represented as not more remarkable than their innate sense of discipline. They possess, wrote Mr. Hodgeson, "all that individual confidence, tact in all, which grows out of national victory and success." They had also a contempt for all the people of the plains, whom they styled Madrasies. It was also thought at this time that the material for recruits for a foreign army was very considerable, and Mr. Hodgeson, specifying 30,000 Dakhrahs, or soldiers off the roll, as furnishing a source immediately available for our Government to draw upon. The increase in the Nepalese army made within the last 30 years until it now numbers more than 100,000 men, and the well-known disapproval of the Khadu-muhi authorities to too many of their subjects entering a foreign service, have reduced the supply to a limited extent; so that in this respect the anticipations originally formed have not been realized. There can be no doubt that it was mainly owing to Mr. Hodgeson's representations that a Goorkha regiment was included in the contingent force of Shah Shuja for the invasion of Afghanistan. It will not be forgotten that the fate of this regiment was notward, it being practically annihilated in the defence of Charikar towards the close of the year 1841. It was not, however, until after the second Sikh war that the Goorkhas crossed the frontier in any number to join the regiments which had been raised after them, and recruited, to a great extent, from the hills of Kumaon, added to in 1816. The first, second, and third of these regiments were raised at the time of our war with Nepal, and did good service at Bhurpore, Alwal, and Sobron. They were known originally as the 36th Native Infantry, the Simoor Rifles, and the Kumara Battalion respectively. The 4th Goorkha was raised at a later period, and the 5th, or Huzur Battalion, forms part of the Punjab Field Force.

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WHAT AN EDITORIAL ROOM LOOKS LIKE.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in a suspicious sort of way as if he were about to inquire, "Is this the editorial room?" "Yes, what's the matter?" "Is the right—sankum—sanctum, or the left—sankum—sanctum, where the editor lies?" "This is the editorial room, yes, sir. Come in." "Is it the editor's room?" "No, I guess I won't come in. I waited to see what a沉寂 was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."—*New Haven Register*.

THE LAND OF BLOOD FEUDS.

As regards personal injuries, the bloody code of the vendetta is the only one recognized by the Alpine mountaineers. It is based on the law of the circumstances of a murder that had occurred here only a few weeks since. Two chameans of Shosu, regarding some about, one struck the other blow with a stick; and, as even to raise a stick against a chamean is here deemed that can only be wiped out with blood, the barbarous code of honor in vogue among the mountaineers rendered it necessary in this case either for the injured man himself or one of his near kin to take signal vengeance on the striker of the blow. In this case the brother of the man insisted resolved to take upon himself what he considered the honour of the house. Weeks passed, and the man who had committed the slight assault was lulled into a sense of fancied security. So far, indeed, was he from suspecting any lurking malice on the part of his opponent's brother that on the very day of the murder, meeting him casually, he begged for the loan of his pistol, as he was going to cross the mountains to Kyri. The man refused to lend it, and at the same time profited by the information thus volunteered by the chamean that he had committed the slight assault with himself and his brother. The chamean, the intruder of the latter in the sun, the family of the murdered man, but none of his neighbours hindered his flight. To put an end to a blood feud, the parties "in blood" must come to terms among themselves; and the family of the murderer must pay the victim's kin an additional "wagid" of seven or eight paces' worth of cattle before peace can be concluded. Thus it often happens that the party who, according to the terms of which Nepal was deprived of its more recent conquests and reduced to its present dimensions, "it does not appear to be generally known that the Chinese sent an army on this occasion to assist their new vassals, the Goorkhas, but that it arrived too late on the scene to take any active part in the war. One of the stipulations of this treaty was that we were to have the right to station a Resident at Kathmandu, and from then follows a woman of the murderer's kin, bearing an infant male child in its cradle. Next the blood-guilty man himself, his hands bound, and a naked sword tied round his neck, and after him his wife who kindred to the twentieth degree. Arrived at the blood-ender's dwelling, the culprit flings himself on the knees in a corner of the room, while the woman places the babe in the cradle with the head towards the fire and the setting sun—not away from it and to the east, as is natural to us according to Maier household belief—but at the same time crying, "In the name of St. Nicholas, respect this innocent!" Meanwhile the other chamean and the priest try to make the mother up with the injured party, and the blood-guilty person has sometimes to continue his suppliant attitude for hours before his enemy can be prevailed on to grant him pardon. The terms of reconciliation once fixed, the blood-guilty himself unites the hands of his suppliant and unlooses the sword from his neck; after which he embraces his wife, and his example is then followed by the rest of the men on both sides. The reconciled and his family are then invited to sit down in feast, if the conclusion of which he rises, saying, "You have yielded to my prayer and taken me to your heart. I must pay you now the price of blood." At the same time he and most members of his family present fling down their silver-mounted arms as security.—*Wall Street Gazette*.

The value of the Goorkhas having been shown and proved in a contest with ourselves, it was only natural that their possible usefulness as allies should suggest itself to the mind of those Englishmen who were brought into contact with them. Mr. Brian Hodgeson was certainly not only the first, but also the most energetic in calling attention to the invaluable material for soldiers furnished by the martial tribes of Nepal. So long ago as the year 1833 he wrote a

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINMAN ON THE 27TH OCT., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 50 lbs., per piece ... \$1.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 100 lbs., per piece ... \$1.95 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 100 lbs. \$38.00 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 25 to 32, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 33 to 42, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 43 to 52, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 53 to 62, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 63 to 72, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 73 to 82, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 83 to 92, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 93 to 102, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 103 to 112, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 113 to 122, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 123 to 132, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 133 to 142, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 143 to 152, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 153 to 162, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 163 to 172, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 173 to 182, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 183 to 192, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 193 to 202, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 203 to 212, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 213 to 222, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 223 to 232, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
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Cotton Yarn, No. 243 to 252, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
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Cotton Yarn, No. 283 to 292, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
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Cotton Yarn, No. 313 to 322, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
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Cotton Yarn, No. 333 to 342, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
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Cotton Yarn, No. 533 to 542, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 543 to 552, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 553 to 562, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 563 to 572, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 573 to 582, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 583 to 592, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 593 to 602, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 603 to 612, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 613 to 622, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 623 to 632, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 633 to 642, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 643 to 652, per 100 lbs. \$11.00 to 16.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 653 to 662, per 100 lbs